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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States
Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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Classification of Offenses.

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny— theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

(1)

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (b) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft)*.—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value. (b) Under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shop-lifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

The number of police departments contributing one or more crime reports for the first 3 months of 1936 is shown in the following table. The information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for all cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

The growth in the crime reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 3 months of 1932-36.

Year	Cities	Population	Year	Cities	Population
1932.....	1,476	49,368,231	1935.....	1,833	62,304,616
1933.....	1,561	53,295,629	1936.....	2,111	63,766,619
1934.....	1,593	61,715,079			

The above comparison shows that during the first 3 months of 1936 there was an increase of 278 cities as compared with 1935.

In addition to the 2,111 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during 1936, one or more reports were received during that period from 862 sheriffs and State police units and from 6 agencies in possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 2,979 agencies contributing crime reports during 1936.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	983	859	87.4	60,281,668	57,336,429	95.1
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	36	97.3	29,695,500	29,415,100	99.1
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	104	94	90.4	6,980,407	6,325,670	90.6
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	191	171	89.5	6,638,544	5,978,777	90.1
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	594	501	84.3	9,116,925	7,766,570	85.2

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,252 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 6,430,190. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

In table 1 there is shown the number of offenses reported during the first 3 months of 1936 by the police departments of 1,667 cities with an aggregate population of 58,477,539. The figures are divided into 6 groups according to size of city and also include data showing the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. The figures have been presented in this form in order that the data for individual cities may be compared with the national averages for cities of approximately the same size.

The compilation shows that more than 95 percent of the offenses reported consisted of crimes against property (larceny, burglary, auto theft, and robbery), whereas offenses against the person constituted 4.6 percent of the crimes reported. The following percentage distribution contains figures for individual types of crimes.

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	296.4	100.0	Robbery.....	15.3	5.2
Larceny.....	149.8	50.6	Aggravated assault.....	9.9	3.3
Burglary.....	72.1	24.3	Rape.....	1.6	.5
Auto theft.....	45.3	15.3	Murder.....	1.4	.5
			Manslaughter.....	1.0	.3

Most of the police departments forwarding crime reports to the F B I divided offenses of larceny into two groups, those in which the value of the property stolen was \$50 or more, and those in which the value was less than \$50. Of the cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, 82 reported larceny data classified in accordance with the foregoing, and a separate compilation of that information is presented below.

Population group	Larceny— theft	
	\$50 and over in value	Under \$50 in value
39 cities over 250,000; total population, 19,669,700:		
Number of offenses known.....	4,525	27,430
Rate per 100,000.....	23.0	139.5
52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,265,312:		
Number of offenses known.....	1,718	12,800
Rate per 100,000.....	23.6	177.0

The above compilation shows that the police departments in cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants reported lower rates for both larceny classes than the communities with from 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1936; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
34 cities over 250,000; total population, 28,682,600:								
Number of offenses known.....	403	¹ 368	570	5,759	2,736	20,148	39,138	14,044
Rate per 100,000.....	1.4	1.4	2.0	20.1	9.5	70.2	136.5	49.0
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,496,212:								
Number of offenses known.....	130	70	113	1,154	1,102	7,775	15,003	4,788
Rate per 100,000.....	1.7	0.9	1.5	15.4	14.7	103.7	200.1	63.9
GROUP III								
82 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,588,309:								
Number of offenses known.....	81	32	52	755	699	4,430	11,130	2,665
Rate per 100,000.....	1.4	0.6	0.9	13.5	12.5	79.3	199.2	47.7
GROUP IV								
144 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,013,122:								
Number of offenses known.....	45	33	77	448	466	3,677	8,583	1,952
Rate per 100,000.....	0.9	0.7	1.5	8.9	9.3	73.3	171.2	38.9
GROUP V								
435 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,705,261:								
Number of offenses known.....	80	47	81	409	552	3,810	8,958	2,002
Rate per 100,000.....	1.2	0.7	1.2	7.4	8.2	56.8	133.6	29.9
GROUP VI								
918 cities under 10,000; total population, 4,362,035:								
Number of offenses known.....	53	26	70	326	240	2,342	4,769	1,061
Rate per 100,000.....	1.1	0.5	1.4	6.5	4.8	46.9	95.5	21.3
Total 1,667 cities; total population, 68,477,539:								
Number of offenses known.....	792	² 576	963	8,941	5,795	42,182	87,581	26,512
Rate per 100,000.....	1.4	1.0	1.6	15.3	9.9	72.1	149.8	45.3

¹ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 32 cities with a total population of 26,954,400.

² The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,665 cities with a total population of 56,749,339.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1936.

In table 2 there are presented data for the first quarter of 1936 indicating the monthly variations in the number of offenses reported to the police departments of 88 cities with a combined population of 36,178,812.

The figures for robbery showed a downward trend during the first 3 months of the year, whereas the figures for rape and aggravated assault evidenced increases. The figures for the remaining offense classes showed irregular variations.

TABLE 2.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 88 cities over 100,000, January to March, inclusive, 1936*

[Total population, 36,178,812, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January.....	5.8	14.5	6.9	80.2	38.2	300.8	601.5	207.8
February.....	5.7	3.8	7.6	78.1	40.6	289.3	561.7	191.3
March.....	6.1	5.8	8.1	69.7	47.6	320.3	619.2	220.7
January to March.....	5.9	4.8	7.5	76.0	42.2	306.8	595.0	206.9

¹ Daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 86 cities with a total population of 34,450,612.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931-36.

Information concerning annual crime trends is of great significance to students of the crime problem. Such data are made available in table 3. The figures are based on the reports received from the police departments of 68 cities each with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The combined population of those cities in 1930 was 18,544,174. The latest available figures (estimated as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census) indicate that the population of those cities has increased to 19,063,102. In interpreting the crime figures presented in table 3 consideration should be given to the population change which has occurred in the cities represented.

The compilation shows a decrease in the number of cases of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter but does not show a corresponding decrease in the number of offenses of aggravated assault. Generally, it may be expected that the figures for those two types of crimes would show similar trends. The figures for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter represent willful felonious homicides, and it should be noted that much of the decrease shown for the first quarter of 1936 may be attributable to the fact that during 1935 it was determined that some police departments had been including homicides which were excusable in character. Instances of this sort, such as the killing of a felon who was resisting arrest by a police officer, and killing in self-defense by private individuals have doubtless been more generally excluded from the crime reports during the first quarter of 1936, with a resultant decrease in the number of felonious homicides reported.

During the 6-year period covered by the compilation, there have been general decreases in the number of robberies and auto thefts reported, and the reductions have been quite substantial. With reference to burglary and larceny, it may be noted that the figures evidence an irregular variation, although the figures for the first quarter of 1936 show a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1935.

The cases listed under the heading of "manslaughter by negligence" consist largely of automobile fatalities, and it will be observed that the figure for the first quarter of 1936 is substantially lower than for preceding periods. This should be treated as due to a change in the procedure employed in scoring violations of this type rather than as a decrease in the number of offenses committed. In 1934 it was ascertained that quite a number of the police departments had listed as actual offenses of negligent manslaughter all cases of automobile fatalities, whereas in recent periods considerable stress has been placed upon the fact that deaths resulting from automobile accidents should be carried under this classification only if the driver of the automobile was guilty of gross criminal negligence.

The information included in table 3 is also graphically presented in figure 1.

TABLE 3.—Daily average, offenses known to the police, 68 cities over 100,000, January to March, inclusive, 1931-36

[Total population 19,063,102, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931.....	357	352	276	5,694	2,213	17,520	36,612	21,500
1932.....	363	303	286	5,234	1,953	19,213	36,556	18,492
1933.....	380	229	305	5,168	2,278	19,903	38,711	16,993
1934.....	316	314	301	3,946	2,146	18,671	39,724	14,077
1935.....	343	226	336	3,657	2,145	18,571	40,683	14,474
1936.....	295	181	311	3,138	2,182	16,097	36,963	11,471
Daily average:								
1931.....	4.0	3.9	3.1	63.3	24.6	194.7	406.8	239.6
1932.....	4.0	3.3	3.1	57.5	21.5	211.1	401.7	203.2
1933.....	4.2	2.5	3.4	57.4	25.3	212.1	430.1	188.8
1934.....	3.5	3.5	3.3	43.8	23.8	207.5	441.4	156.4
1935.....	3.8	2.5	3.7	40.6	23.8	206.3	452.0	160.8
1936.....	3.2	2.0	3.4	34.5	24.0	176.9	406.2	126.1

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

In table 4 there is presented information regarding the number of police departments whose reports were employed in the preparation of figures representing crime rates for the individual States. This information is included here in order to show the number of such contributors according to size of city, and it is believed it will be helpful in evaluating the crime data for individual States, since table 1 has indicated that there is a noticeable tendency for the large cities to report higher crime rates than the smaller communities. It should be further observed that in several instances the number of records entering into the construction of State rates is quite limited. In some cases the figures for individual States are based on reports from only four or five police departments. Obviously, the crime rates based on such a limited number of records may differ considerably from the figures which would result if reports were available from all urban communities in the State.

In table 5 there are presented the crime rates for the individual States, together with figures for nine geographic divisions of the country.

ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

FOR CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION AND OVER — 88 CITIES, POPULATION 19,083,102

PERIOD COVERED — JANUARY 1, TO MARCH 31, INCLUSIVE, 1931-1936

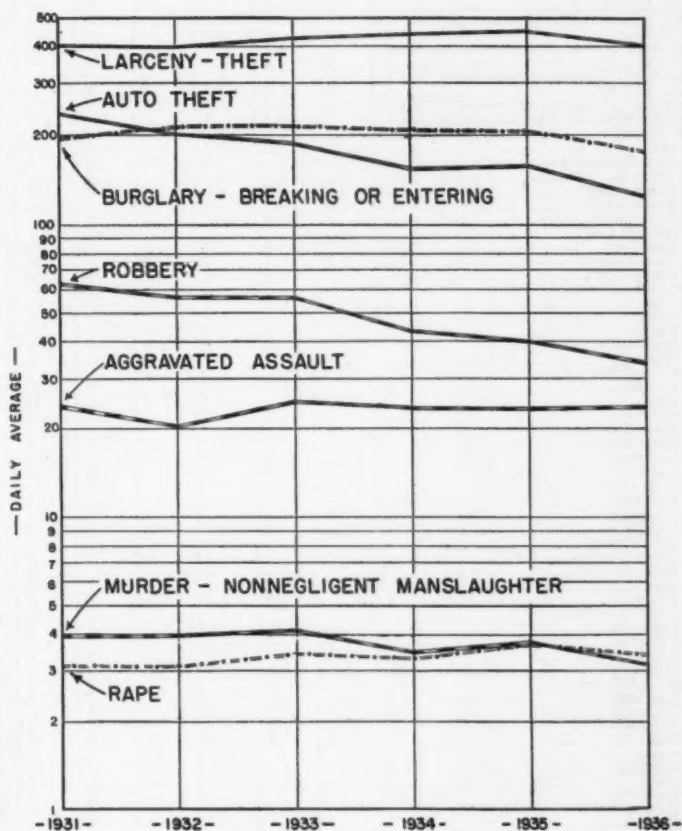


FIGURE 1.

TABLE 4.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to March, inclusive, 1936

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 165 cities; total population, 5,351,483.	2	12	8	22	57	67	168
Middle Atlantic: 440 cities; total population, 18,097,399.	6	10	21	27	120	256	440
East North Central: 416 cities; total popula- tion, 15,497,260.	9	10	22	45	96	234	416
West North Central: 188 cities; total popula- tion, 4,357,907.	3	5	6	10	50	114	188
South Atlantic: 102 cities; total population, 3,789,950.	2	5	10	14	25	46	102
East South Central: 48 cities; total population, 1,731,860.	3	2	2	2	16	23	48
West South Central: 92 cities; total popula- tion, 3,177,973.	3	5	5	9	20	50	92
Mountain: 67 cities; total population, 1,106,017.	1	1	2	4	12	46	67
Pacific: 146 cities; total population, 5,367,690.	5	4	6	11	38	82	146
New England:							
Maine.....			1	1	5	9	16
New Hampshire.....			1	1	3	6	11
Vermont.....					2	8	10
Massachusetts.....	1	8	5	10	35	50	95
Rhode Island.....	1		1	3	4	3	12
Connecticut.....		4		7	8	5	24
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	3	4	4	10	43	87	151
New Jersey.....	1	3	6	9	29	57	105
Pennsylvania.....	2	3	11	8	48	112	184
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	5	3	3	14	28	71	124
Indiana.....	1	4	2	6	14	25	52
Illinois.....	1	1	6	11	25	52	96
Michigan.....	1	2	8	6	17	64	98
Wisconsin.....	1		3	8	12	22	46
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	2	1			11	47	61
Iowa.....		1	3	5	6	18	33
Missouri.....	1		1	2	7	15	26
North Dakota.....				1	3	5	9
South Dakota.....				1	5	3	9
Nebraska.....		1	1		6	9	17
Kansas.....		2	1	1	12	17	33
South Atlantic:							
Delaware.....		1				3	4
Maryland.....	1				3	2	6
Virginia.....		2	1	5	5	9	22
West Virginia.....			3	1	3	9	16
North Carolina.....			2	2	8	8	20
South Carolina.....			2			2	4
Georgia.....			2	1	3	4	10
Florida.....		2		3	3	9	17
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	1		1	1	3	9	15
Tennessee.....	1	2			2	6	11
Alabama.....	1		1	1	4	6	13
Mississippi.....					7	2	9
West South Central:							
Arkansas.....			1	1	1	4	7
Louisiana.....	1		1	2	4	7	15
Oklahoma.....		2		2	6	21	31
Texas.....	2	3	3	4	9	18	39
Mountain:							
Montana.....				1	2	7	10
Idaho.....					1	7	8
Wyoming.....					2	3	5
Colorado.....	1		1	1	5	11	19
New Mexico.....				1	2	1	4
Arizona.....			1	1		3	5
Utah.....		1				11	12
Nevada.....					1	3	4
Pacific:							
Washington.....	1	2		2	9	5	19
Oregon.....	1			1	4	10	16
California.....	3	2	6	8	25	67	111

1 Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1936

Division and State	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	0.2	1.3	3.8	2.4	61.0	91.4	40.0
Middle Atlantic.....	.9	1.8	7.5	7.9	30.2	82.0	28.6
East North Central.....	1.0	1.5	24.5	7.4	74.9	146.4	38.1
West North Central.....	.9	1.1	13.8	3.7	66.1	176.6	49.7
South Atlantic ¹	4.0	2.0	23.2	37.0	124.8	291.1	68.3
East South Central.....	4.9	.9	28.2	31.8	132.9	200.5	58.8
West South Central.....	3.4	1.4	19.2	19.2	118.6	331.3	60.1
Mountain.....	2.4	1.5	15.2	4.7	97.1	271.5	64.5
Pacific.....	1.0	2.6	15.5	6.0	132.2	276.5	97.7
New England:							
Maine.....	.4	.4	5.8	4.1	57.3	82.5	54.0
New Hampshire.....	0.1	2.8	1.1	.6	51.4	62.0	7.8
Vermont.....	0	5.0	0	0	10.0	23.7	13.7
Massachusetts.....	.2	1.5	4.2	2.8	61.5	85.2	44.3
Rhode Island.....	0	0	1.3	1.9	34.7	98.8	14.4
Connecticut.....	.2	.6	4.3	1.4	80.5	118.6	43.8
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	.9	1.9	4.3	6.9	18.7	42.5	23.5
New Jersey.....	.6	1.7	9.0	12.4	69.1	101.4	33.0
Pennsylvania.....	1.0	1.7	13.0	7.8	35.9	49.8	30.0
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	1.0	.9	18.2	8.0	78.4	188.7	48.1
Indiana.....	1.6	1.0	17.1	9.1	84.4	184.0	56.5
Illinois.....	1.2	.9	43.2	8.1	98.0	89.7	28.3
Michigan.....	.6	3.4	16.6	7.2	51.6	181.1	40.9
Wisconsin.....	.5	1.1	2.9	1.7	26.6	101.8	17.4
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	.5	.5	10.6	2.1	66.5	97.2	63.5
Iowa.....	.3	1.0	8.9	1.6	61.0	163.2	43.4
Missouri.....	1.4	1.4	17.4	7.2	64.5	251.4	40.2
North Dakota.....	1.9	0	11.4	3.8	78.9	117.8	22.8
South Dakota.....	1.9	9.3	10.2	0	48.1	117.6	65.7
Nebraska.....	.5	.5	13.9	1.2	36.0	117.7	69.2
Kansas.....	1.7	.8	20.3	4.9	97.6	272.8	35.3
South Atlantic:							
Delaware.....	1.7	.8	3.3	10.9	56.9	128.9	53.6
Maryland.....	1.0	2.1	19.6	2.6	72.0	107.2	50.3
Virginia.....	4.5	4.5	19.1	60.2	141.8	404.8	72.7
West Virginia.....	2.6	1.4	10.6	17.8	82.3	156.0	35.0
North Carolina.....	7.2	1.0	18.2	131.6	139.5	250.5	65.5
South Carolina.....	4.2	0	15.8	37.4	30.8	420.7	11.6
Georgia.....	6.2	4	10.9	25.0	115.1	411.9	50.7
Florida.....	8.9	1.4	26.0	45.7	259.1	489.4	101.0
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	2.8	.8	29.8	31.7	161.0	252.0	54.5
Tennessee.....	7.6	1.3	39.6	41.3	133.3	128.6	78.9
Alabama.....	3.7	.6	16.8	21.4	121.6	256.0	48.4
Mississippi.....	5.2	0	8.7	29.2	47.2	110.2	16.6
West South Central:							
Arkansas.....	1.4	.7	26.3	25.6	123.3	314.5	40.9
Louisiana.....	4.1	1.3	13.8	28.4	66.4	142.7	43.6
Oklahoma.....	2.1	1.4	26.7	9.1	113.7	307.3	35.6
Texas.....	3.8	1.4	18.0	18.6	141.1	421.2	77.9
Mountain:							
Montana.....	2.1	2.1	4.3	3.2	48.0	232.8	21.4
Idaho.....	3.2	3.2	7.9	7.9	52.2	177.3	34.8
Wyoming.....	1.6	1.6	6.6	4.9	54.4	245.5	34.6
Colorado.....	2.6	1.8	15.6	3.0	103.3	268.1	44.7
New Mexico.....	0	0	12.8	1.9	118.8	380.2	34.7
Arizona.....	3.8	1.0	39.2	13.4	154.8	395.7	216.9
Utah.....	1.6	1.0	12.0	3.1	97.1	225.5	74.1
Nevada.....	2.6	0	15.7	13.1	88.8	342.3	101.9
Pacific:							
Washington.....	1.5	.2	11.5	6.1	169.8	264.3	76.4
Oregon.....	.4	.4	25.0	2.2	155.4	321.4	68.3
California.....	.9	3.3	15.2	6.4	121.9	274.0	105.3

¹ Includes report of District of Columbia.**Data for Individual Cities.**

Crime data for States and for the entire Nation are essential to individuals and organizations studying the problem of crime from the viewpoint of a State or of the entire country, and compilations designed to present such information are included in this bulletin. However,

the handling of crime is largely a problem to be solved by each individual city and a maximum degree of success will be obtained if the public generally is informed concerning the nature and extent of the local crime problem. In order to make such data readily available to interested individuals and civic organizations there is presented in the following table the number of offenses reported by the police departments of individual cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants during the first quarter of 1936.

It doubtless will be desirable for a local community to make a comparison between its figures and the average figures for cities with approximately the same population. Such average figures may be found in table 1. It is likewise important to consider whether the amount of known crime in a given city is increasing or decreasing in comparison with prior periods. Figures for the first quarter of 1934 and 1935 may be found in volume V, number 1 and volume VI, number 1, respectively, of this publication.

It is suggested that comparisons between the figures of two or more individual cities should be made with great caution, because there may be present a large number of peculiar local conditions which may cause the crime rate in a community to be above or below average. More thought should be given to the question whether the amount of known crime approximates a satisfactory standard for the individual community, considering all of the local factors affecting the problem which may be operative in other communities to a greater or lesser degree. It should definitely be remembered that on the whole, crime is a community problem chargeable to the entire community rather than to law-enforcement officials only.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 6.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1936*

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
						\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Akron, Ohio.....	1	3	32	34	267	71	330	62
Albany, N. Y.....	3	—	3	11	110	16	140	86
Baltimore, Md.....	9	16	174	9	624	163	691	424
Birmingham, Ala.....	11	2	56	39	499	141	774	128
Boston, Mass.....	2	25	54	40	308	212	468	695
Bridgeport, Conn.....	—	—	10	1	101	46	161	60
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	8	35	46	188	58	293	210
Cambridge, Mass.....	—	2	8	6	74	17	100	105
Camden, N. J.....	—	11	35	41	119	66	70	67
Canton, Ohio.....	2	—	36	35	120	(1)	218	49
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	(1)	(1)	40	(1)	215	40	346	96
Chicago, Ill.....	51	29	1,967	352	4,100	744	2,475	915
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	11	9	73	71	285	146	963	188
Cleveland, Ohio.....	18	5	279	42	534	48	1,963	524
Columbus, Ohio.....	3	4	100	28	507	142	724	243

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² Not reported.

TABLE 6.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1936—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Dallas, Tex.	16	1	53	81	426	48	2,040	339
Dayton, Ohio			17	25	162	8	534	100
Denver, Colo.	10	5	50	12	301	86	488	140
Des Moines, Iowa	1	1	31	4	133	8	332	129
Detroit, Mich.	13	87	368	181	476	171	3,573	751
Duluth, Minn.			7		81	28	153	24
Elizabeth, N. J.		1	12	7	103	17	89	33
El Paso, Tex.	3		14	13	71	8	244	31
Erie, Pa.			10	6	91	13	71	76
Evansville, Ind.	3	1	14	5	71	9	290	108
Fall River, Mass.		3	4	2	101	7	40	42
Flint, Mich.		12	29	32	156	41	356	100
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1		12	2	94	15	219	45
Fort Worth, Tex.	5	5	24	8	252	15	806	82
Gary, Ind.	2		33	32	79	5	84	48
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	2	7	5	119	6	202	47
Hartford, Conn.	1	2		5	171	46	323	89
Houston, Tex.	11	1	78	42	541	106	1,028	253
Indianapolis, Ind.	10	7	109	58	501	(1)	1,180	313
Jacksonville, Fla.	9	2	44	26	280	161	698	85
Kansas City, Kans.	2	4	60	9	209	(1)	207	41
Knoxville, Tenn.	9	1	19	11	165	40	120	143
Long Beach, Calif.	1	3	16	13	300	68	408	139
Los Angeles, Calif.	24	81	296	94	2,082	691	2,425	1,095
Louisville, Ky.	6	3	70	71	635	121	695	193
Lowell, Mass.	2		3		79	7	52	19
Lynn, Mass.		1	1	8	129	25	171	36
Memphis, Tenn.	20	6	156	137	435	67	169	125
Miami, Fla.	11	1	70	148	452	39	363	214
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	8	4	16	138	48	594	89
Minneapolis, Minn.	4	4	60	8	324	85	312	509
Nashville, Tenn.	15		61	96	121	102	145	180
Newark, N. J.	2	1	54	116	298	87	769	255
New Bedford, Mass.		4	4	1	93	15	108	19
New Haven, Conn.			1	7	5	256	29	235
New Orleans, La.	23	8	55	133	253	102	251	226
New York, N. Y.	85	168	350	564	574	(1)	1,889	1,576
Norfolk, Va.	7	4	37	62	292	11	518	84
Oakland, Calif.		5	58	32	380	48	930	291
Oklahoma City, Okla.	5	1	68	22	230	15	579	69
Omaha, Nebr.	2	1	38	3	61	6	114	168
Paterson, N. J.	3	2	18	23	149	12	40	88
Peoria, Ill.	3		4	8	107	9	37	69
Philadelphia, Pa.	22	30	170	203	631	229	541	556
Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	18	303	45	423	139	266	335
Portland, Oreg.	2	2	92	9	573	143	905	230
Providence, R. I.			5	8	108	16	221	39
Reading, Pa.	3	8	10	6	36	22	91	34
Richmond, Va.	6	14	39	213	370	129	1,039	223
Rochester, N. Y.	2		8	10	190	32	326	123
St. Louis, Mo.	15	11	151	66	431	(1)	2,329	328
St. Paul, Minn.	1	2	48	12	305	52	312	183
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	2	21	5	109	35	348	136
San Antonio, Tex.	8	5	97	72	422	218	983	358
San Diego, Calif.	1	3	19	7	60	32	167	157
San Francisco, Calif.	1	4	87	56	457	(1)	1,785	909
Scranton, Pa.		1	8	14	82	17	97	44
Seattle, Wash.	7	2	57	24	923	88	771	371
Somerville, Mass.			2		42	13	60	35
South Bend, Ind.			15	2	87	33	86	57
Spokane, Wash.	1		25	18	139	45	456	58
Springfield, Mass.			4	4	81	26	218	63
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	3	14	4	120	19	216	89
Tacoma, Wash.	4		5		146	12	162	57
Tampa, Fla.	6		8	11	102	44	172	21
Toledo, Ohio	1	6	52	25	373	102	(1)	215
Tulsa, Okla.	1	5	52	18	194	48	439	61
Utica, N. Y.			1	2	81	18	92	36
Washington, D. C.	12	9	247	72	721	294	1,481	592
Waterbury, Conn.			1	4	75	14	44	62
Wichita, Kans.		1	6	5	117	16	497	34
Wilmington, Del.	2	1	3	12	66	32	111	62
Worcester, Mass.	1		5	4	183	54	59	114
Yonkers, N. Y.		2	2	10	31	6	27	46
Youngstown, Ohio	3	1	63	30	173	13	306	235

* Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

† Not reported.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1936.

Available data concerning the amount of crime committed in rural portions of the United States are presented in table 7. As indicated, the compilation is based on reports received from 539 sheriffs, 12 State police units, and 98 police agencies in villages (places with less than 2,500 inhabitants). For comparative purposes the following tabulation indicates the percentage distribution of urban and rural crimes:

Offense	Percent		Offense	Percent	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Total.....	100.0	100.0	Robbery.....	5.2	4.9
Larceny.....	50.6	45.2	Assault.....	3.3	5.2
Burglary.....	24.3	30.6	Rape.....	.5	1.8
Auto theft.....	15.3	10.1	Murder.....	.5	1.2
			Negligent manslaughter.....	.3	1.0

The above comparison indicates that 9.2 percent of the rural crimes consisted of offenses against the person (homicide, rape, and aggravated assault), whereas 4.6 percent of the urban crimes were of those types. Part of the difference in the proportion of reported crimes against the person may be due to the fact that some of the reports representing rural crimes indicate the possibility that they were limited to instances in which arrests were made. Incompleteness of this sort in the reports of rural crimes would naturally tend to increase the percentage of reported crimes against the person in view of the fact that such offenses are more generally followed by arrests than are offenses against property.

TABLE 7.—*Offenses known, January to March 1936, inclusive, as reported by 539 sheriffs, 12 State police units, and 98 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Offenses known.....	168	135	247	654	698	4, 116	6, 091	1, 361

Offenses Known in the Possessions of the United States.

In table 8 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in the possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from Hawaii County, Honolulu (city and county), Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone; and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

With reference to the figures presented for the Canal Zone, it should be noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised that less than one-third of the persons arrested for offenses

committed in the Canal Zone are residents thereof. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion of the crime committed in the Canal Zone is attributable to transients and other nonresidents.

TABLE 8.—*Number of offenses known in United States possessions, January to March, 1936*

[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Hawaii:									
Hawaii County, population, 73,325; number of offenses known.....	2		5		1	2	1	33	3
Honolulu, city and county, population, 202,923; number of offenses known.....	1	6	3	4	8	325	33	463	83
Isthmus of Panama:									
Canal Zone, population, 39,367; number of offenses known.....	1		1	1		22	1	49	6
Puerto Rico:									
Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known.....	91	34	10	14	485	126	47	931	33

Data from Supplementary Offense Reports.

Supplementary offense reports are distributed to the police departments of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The report forms provide for the listing of more detailed information concerning the major offenses committed. In tables 9, 9-A, and 9-B are presented data compiled from the supplementary reports received from the police departments of 36 cities with an aggregate population of 13,069,897. Table 9 reveals that of 3,228 robberies reported, 60.7 percent were committed on city highways. In addition, 34.4 percent were robberies of commercial establishments. Only 1.9 percent (60) of the 3,228 robberies reported occurred in private residences (see p. 2 for an explanation of the technical difference between robbery and burglary).

In the 36 cities represented in table 9, 12,245 burglaries were committed during the first quarter of 1936. Slightly less than half of them were burglaries of dwelling places. More than three-fourths (77.5 percent) of the 12,245 burglaries were committed during the night. However, 36 percent of the burglaries of residences occurred during the day, whereas only 9.6 percent of burglaries of other places were committed in the daytime. The comparatively large proportion of daylight burglaries of residences is probably due to the fact that in urban communities residences are frequently unoccupied during the daytime.

In table 9, 20,691 larcenies are listed and of them 274 were cases of pocket-picking and 787 were instances of purse-snatching. The remaining 19,630 represent miscellaneous larcenies exclusive of auto thefts.

TABLE 9.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to March, inclusive, 1936; 36 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 13,069,897, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny— <i>theft</i> (except auto theft)	
Forcible.....	98	(grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Statutory.....	65	Over \$50.....	2,689
Total.....	163	\$5 to \$50.....	12,709
Robbery:		Under \$5.....	5,293
Highway.....	1,959	Total.....	20,691
Commercial house.....	855	Larceny— <i>theft</i> (grouped as to type of offense):	
Oil station.....	214	Pocket-picking.....	274
Chain store.....	40	Purse-snatching.....	787
Residence.....	60	All other.....	19,630
Bank.....	1	Total.....	20,691
Miscellaneous.....	99		
Total.....	3,228		
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	3,827		
Committed during day.....	2,156		
All other (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	5,658		
Committed during day.....	604		
Total.....	12,245		

The figures presented in table 9-A show that there were 5,671 automobiles reported stolen during the first quarter of 1936 by the police departments of the 36 cities represented. Stolen automobiles recovered during the period numbered 5,442, which is 96 percent of the number stolen.

TABLE 9-A.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to March, inclusive, 1936; 36 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 13,069,897, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen.....	5,671
Number of automobiles recovered.....	5,442
Percentage recovered.....	96.0

In table 9-B is presented information concerning the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered during the first 3 months of 1936. The value of property recovered (\$2,242,512.77) constituted 60.3 percent of the value of property stolen (\$3,717,413.29) during the first quarter of 1936. It will be noted that automobiles constitute 53.5 percent of the stolen property classified as to value. Exclusive of automobiles the value of property stolen during the first quarter of the year was \$1,728,558.29, and the value of property recovered was \$374,382.77.

TABLE 9-B.—Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to March, inclusive, 1936: 36 cities over 100,000

[Total population, 13,060,897, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered
Currency, notes, etc.....	\$405,496.55	\$48,819.45
Jewelry and precious metals.....	518,780.65	86,006.08
Furs.....	75,643.20	7,617.15
Clothing.....	237,107.93	54,810.97
Locally stolen automobiles.....	1,988,855.00	1,868,130.00
Miscellaneous.....	491,529.96	177,129.12
Total.....	3,717,413.29	2,242,512.77

ANNUAL RETURNS, 1935

The system of uniform crime reporting employed in compiling national police statistics provides for the preparation of annual reports to be forwarded to the FBI based on the number of offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, the number of persons held for prosecution, and the number of persons arrested but later released without being caused to face criminal charges. Tabulations presented on the preceding pages are based on the monthly offense reports received during the first quarter of 1936. However, the following compilations represent information included in the annual reports received from police departments for the calendar year 1935.

It should be noted that in the annual offense report the unit for scoring purposes is the offense, whereas in the report of persons arrested the unit is the individual involved.

Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1935.

In table 10 there is shown the number of offenses reported for the calendar year 1935 by the police departments of 898 cities with an aggregate population of 33,023,732. The number of offenses disposed of by arrest is also shown in the table. The figures are also presented for the cities divided into six groups according to size.

Under the system of uniform crime reporting, it is proper to score an offense as cleared when one of the offenders has been apprehended and made available for prosecution even though there were two or more jointly involved in the commission of the offense. In other words, the figures relative to the number of offenses "cleared by arrest" represent the number of offenses in each of which at least one of the offenders has been apprehended and made available for prosecution. In addition, the figures include instances in which the offenses have been cleared by exceptional circumstances, such as the suicide of the offender, etc. Exceptional clearances are limited to instances in which the offender is known to the police but for reasons beyond the control of the police it is not possible to make him available for prosecution.

Relative to the figures showing the percentage of offenses disposed of by arrest, it may be pertinent to note that there are instances in which the police clear the crimes by arresting the guilty individuals but they are unable to take credit for such clearances in their statistical reports due to the fact that it is not possible for them to produce proof that the individuals arrested were responsible for the crimes and because the persons arrested did not confess thereto, even though they had been convicted of one or more other violations. This factor would tend to cause the figures relative to offenses disposed of by arrest to be conservative.

Table 10 discloses that the proportion of cleared cases is much larger for offenses against the person than for offenses against property.

The annual offense reports for 1935 also include information concerning the number of offenses committed prior to 1935 which were disposed of by arrest during that year. This information is presented in table 11.

The data in table 12 are presented in order to show the relationship between the number of offenses known, the number of offenses disposed of by arrest, and the number of persons held for prosecution. In examining the figures in table 12 relative to the number of offenses cleared by arrest, it should be noted that they represent all offenses so disposed of during 1935 even though the offenses were committed prior to that year. In other words, the figures include the cleared cases listed in table 10 and those listed in table 11. The information presented in table 12 should be interpreted as follows: With reference to group I cities, of each 100 known offenses of murder and non-negligent manslaughter 82 were disposed of by arrest (including exceptional clearances). In connection with those cases 86 persons were arrested and held for prosecution. The tabulation shows that for all offense classes except criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault the number of persons charged was less than the number of offenses cleared by arrest. The figures for individual population groups disclose, however, certain variations from that general relationship.

With reference to the figures for manslaughter by negligence, it will be observed that the number of persons held for prosecution exceeds the number of known offenses. This is doubtless the result of the practice in many communities of taking into custody and charging with manslaughter the operator of an automobile which had been involved in a fatal accident. In a large number of those cases it is subsequently found that the driver of the vehicle was not guilty of criminal negligence, and no offense of that character is included in the report of known offenses. However, the person was arrested and made available to the authorities responsible for taking prosecutive action, and the circumstances have been represented by entries showing that the operator of the vehicle was taken into custody and made available for prosecution.

Portions of the data appearing in table 12 are also presented graphically in figure 2.

TABLE 10.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1935, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
23 cities over 250,000; total population, 14,240,400:								
Number of offenses known.....	997	631	1,157	18,164	6,990	56,686	119,720	41,732
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	785	397	734	7,273	4,155	18,643	29,212	5,337
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	78.7	62.9	63.4	40.0	59.4	32.9	24.4	12.8
GROUP II								
36 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,098,915:								
Number of offenses known.....	329	282	392	2,824	2,755	21,925	51,145	15,090
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	289	200	336	1,032	1,913	5,855	11,664	3,015
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	87.8	70.9	85.7	36.5	69.4	26.7	22.8	20.0
GROUP III								
59 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 3,949,298:								
Number of offenses known.....	198	144	195	1,717	2,106	13,277	33,166	7,914
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	173	130	179	596	1,805	3,241	7,989	1,323
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	87.4	90.3	91.8	34.7	85.7	24.4	24.1	16.7
GROUP IV								
97 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,377,970:								
Number of offenses known.....	123	113	203	1,461	1,070	10,994	26,981	6,833
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	106	106	182	482	918	3,036	7,767	1,349
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	87.8	93.8	89.7	33.0	85.8	27.6	28.8	19.7
GROUP V								
244 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 3,778,574:								
Number of offenses known.....	127	117	260	1,001	961	9,866	24,291	5,510
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	106	103	237	329	832	2,748	6,943	1,147
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	85.0	88.0	91.2	32.9	86.7	27.9	28.6	20.8
GROUP VI								
439 cities under 10,000; total population, 2,578,575:								
Number of offenses known.....	79	95	168	594	469	5,772	12,028	2,388
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	69	80	153	259	412	1,616	4,110	721
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	87.3	84.2	91.1	43.8	87.8	28.0	34.2	30.2
Total, 898 cities; total population, 33,023,732:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,853	1,382	2,375	25,761	14,351	118,520	267,331	79,487
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	1,532	1,016	1,821	9,971	10,055	35,139	67,685	12,892
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	82.7	73.5	76.7	38.7	70.1	29.6	25.3	16.2

TABLE 11.—*Number of offenses cleared by arrest during 1935 which were reported during some prior year as not cleared*

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.....	36	1	37	1,604	46	1,631	1,260	127
Group II.....	3			11	2	175	127	53
Group III.....	5	1	5	34	35	149	384	42
Group IV.....	3	1	2	27	5	140	205	52
Group V.....	3		6	35	2	191	204	59
Group VI.....	4	1	1	17	2	51	51	21
Total, groups I-VI.....	54	4	51	1,728	92	2,337	2,231	354

RELATION BETWEEN OFFENSES
KNOWN, OFFENSES CLEARED,
AND PERSONS CHARGED
(HELD FOR PROSECUTION)

1935

MURDER, NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER		
OFFENSES KNOWN		100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED		85.6
PERSONS CHARGED		90.8
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		
OFFENSES KNOWN		100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED		70.7
PERSONS CHARGED		70.7
ROBBERY		
OFFENSES KNOWN		100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED		41.5
PERSONS CHARGED		29.8
BURGLARY		
OFFENSES KNOWN		100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED		31.6
PERSONS CHARGED		20.5
LARCENY		
OFFENSES KNOWN		100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED		26.2
PERSONS CHARGED		22.6
AUTO THEFT		
OFFENSES KNOWN		100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED		16.7
PERSONS CHARGED		13.0

FIGURE 2.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1935. Number per 100 known offenses.*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
23 cities over 250,000; total population, 14,240,400:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	82.3	63.1	66.6	43.4	60.1	33.8	25.5	12.8
Persons charged.....	86.1	133.1	70.9	23.5	58.8	18.0	21.7	10.4
GROUP II								
36 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,098,915:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	88.8	70.9	85.7	36.9	69.5	27.5	23.1	20.3
Persons charged.....	90.1	89.4	88.5	43.6	63.8	20.1	20.7	14.9
GROUP III								
39 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 3,949,298:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	89.0	91.0	94.4	36.7	87.4	25.5	25.2	17.4
Persons charged.....	92.9	97.2	97.4	32.6	89.3	20.2	21.9	12.5
GROUP IV								
97 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,377,970:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	90.2	94.7	90.6	34.8	86.3	28.9	29.5	17.6
Persons charged.....	105.7	96.5	90.5	34.4	87.9	23.2	25.3	15.5
GROUP V								
244 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 3,778,574:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	87.4	88.0	93.5	36.4	88.9	29.8	29.4	21.9
Persons charged.....	91.3	91.5	105.0	44.1	100.5	24.8	25.7	17.8
GROUP VI								
439 cities under 10,000; total population, 2,578,575:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	92.4	85.3	91.7	46.5	88.3	28.9	34.6	31.1
Persons charged.....	86.1	85.3	93.5	32.9	94.2	26.8	28.0	27.6
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
898 cities; total population, 33,023,732:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	85.6	73.8	78.8	41.5	70.7	31.6	25.2	16.7
Persons charged.....	90.8	110.6	83.7	29.8	70.7	20.5	22.6	13.0

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1935.

The preceding tabulations based on annual reports submitted by police departments have been set out for the purpose of indicating the relationship between the number of actual offenses committed and police effectiveness in detecting the offenders and presenting them to the proper authorities for prosecution. In addition, there has been prepared a tabulation showing the number of persons made available by the police for prosecution. This information is presented in table 14. In some instances it was found that separate figures were not available for persons charged with violation of road and driving laws, parking violations, and violations of other traffic and motor vehicle laws. Therefore, the classification "traffic and motor vehicle laws" includes all persons charged with those types of violations, and a separate compilation of those data is presented in table 14-A for instances in which detailed figures were submitted.

The percentage relationship of the number of persons charged with all types of violations is shown in table 13. It will be found upon examination of the figures presented in tables 13 and 14 that of the total number of persons held for prosecution, 2,344,728 (81.1 percent) were charged with the following offenses: Traffic and motor vehicle laws, 1,577,596 (54.6 percent); drunkenness, 533,609 (18.5 percent); disorderly conduct, 157,274 (5.4 percent); vagrancy, 76,249 (2.6 percent). This relationship may vary slightly for individual population groups.

Persons charged for the more serious types of violations are shown in the table as follows:

Murder.....	1, 682	Stolen property (receiving, etc.).....	3, 874
Manslaughter by negligence..	1, 529	Forgery and counterfeiting...	3, 488
Robbery.....	7, 683	Rape.....	1, 989
Aggravated assault.....	10, 149	Narcotic drug laws.....	2, 621
Burglary.....	24, 354	Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	5, 956
Larceny.....	60, 301		
Auto theft.....	10, 302		
Embezzlement and fraud....	7, 488	Total.....	141, 416

The table is based on reports of 898 cities having a total population of 33,023,732, or more than one-quarter of the population of the country.

The tables relative to the number of persons held for prosecution and the number released without having been formally charged with the commission of an offense are based on reports showing the number of persons involved as distinguished from the number of charges placed against persons taken into custody. In other words, if on the occasion of a single arrest a person is charged with two different offenses of burglary, he nevertheless would be shown in table 14 as one person held for prosecution for burglary.

With reference to the data for vagrancy and disorderly conduct, it is of some significance to note that it is the practice of some law-enforcement agencies to place such charges in cases of arrests for prostitution and other forms of commercialized vice. In view thereof, the figures in the table for the latter type of violation are probably quite conservative.

Examination of the reports indicated that in a few instances the figures for two or more offense classes had been combined. Such grouping of the data generally occurred in connection with the offense classes which were first included in the annual report of persons arrested for 1933. Since the number of instances in which data for two or more classes were combined was quite small, the unclassified figures were divided among the separate classes in the ratio in which data were reported by other cities in the same population group.

Figure 3 shows graphically the number (per 100,000 inhabitants) of persons held for prosecution for some of the more serious types of crimes.

TABLE 13.—Percentage distribution of persons charged (held for prosecution), 1935
[896 cities; total population, 33,023,732]

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Criminal homicide:		Prostitution and commercialized vice...	1.24
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	0.06	Other sex offenses.....	.28
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	.05	Narcotic drug laws.....	.09
Robbery.....	.27	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	.21
Aggravated assault.....	.35	Offenses against the family and children.....	.64
Other assaults.....	1.51	Liquor laws.....	.79
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	.84	Driving while intoxicated.....	1.00
Larceny—steft.....	2.09	Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	54.56
Auto theft.....	.96	Disorderly conduct.....	4.44
Embezzlement and fraud.....	.36	Drunkenness.....	18.45
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	.13	Vagrancy.....	2.64
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	.12	Gambling.....	1.41
Rape.....	.07	All other offenses.....	7.14
		Total.....	100.00

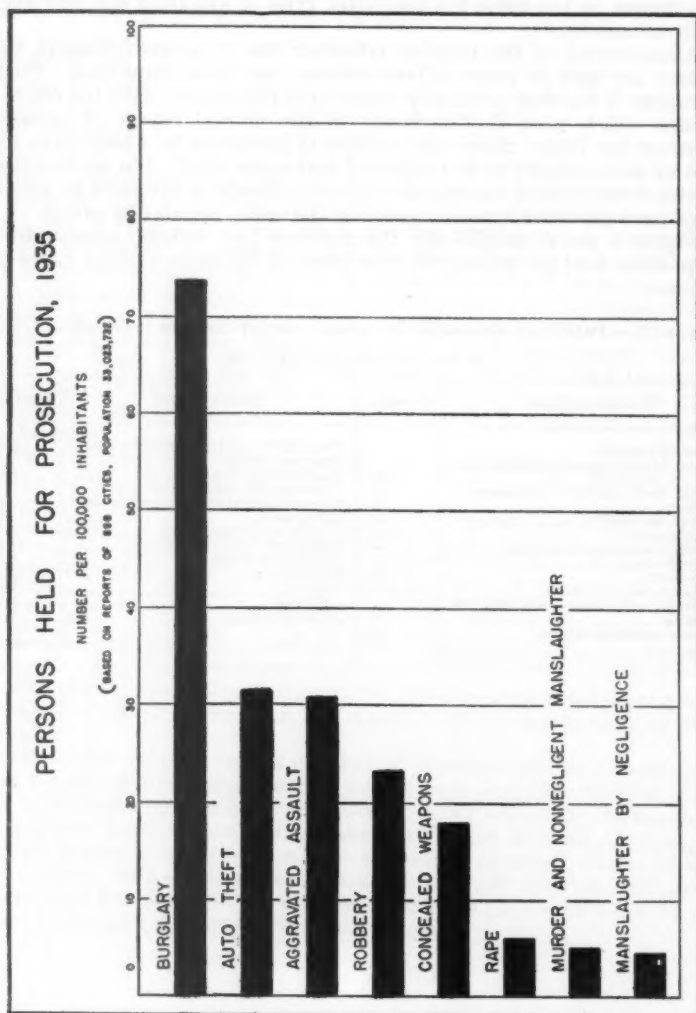


FIGURE 3.

TABLE 14.—Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 23 cities over 250,000; population, 14,240,460	Group II 36 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,905,915	Group III 59 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,940,298	Group IV 97 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,377,970	Group V 244 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,778,574	Group VI 439 cities under 10,000; population, 2,578,575	Total, 899 cities; total popu- lation, 33,023,732
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged.....	858	326	184	130	116	68	1,682
Rate per 100,000.....	6.0	6.4	4.7	3.8	3.1	2.6	5.1
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged.....	840	252	140	109	107	81	1,529
Rate per 100,000.....	5.9	4.9	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.1	4.6
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged.....	4,637	1,230	550	502	441	314	7,683
Rate per 100,000.....	32.6	24.1	14.2	14.9	11.7	12.2	23.3
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged.....	4,108	1,813	1,880	940	966	442	10,149
Rate per 100,000.....	28.8	35.6	47.6	27.8	25.6	17.1	30.7
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged.....	17,764	9,252	4,487	5,736	4,073	2,442	43,754
Rate per 100,000.....	124.7	181.8	113.6	169.8	107.8	94.7	132.5
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged.....	10,732	4,404	2,677	2,546	2,447	1,548	24,354
Rate per 100,000.....	75.4	86.4	67.8	75.4	64.8	60.0	73.7
Larceny— theft:							
Number of persons charged.....	26,005	10,588	7,268	6,821	6,248	3,371	60,301
Rate per 100,000.....	182.6	207.7	184.0	201.9	166.5	130.7	182.7
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged.....	4,359	2,253	986	1,065	979	660	10,302
Rate per 100,000.....	30.6	45.6	25.0	31.5	25.9	25.6	31.3
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged.....	4,374	1,101	616	578	561	258	7,488
Rate per 100,000.....	30.7	21.6	15.6	17.1	14.8	10.0	22.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged.....	1,876	833	332	314	320	190	3,874
Rate per 100,000.....	13.2	16.3	8.4	9.3	8.7	7.4	11.7
Forgery and counterfeit:							
Number of persons charged.....	1,379	625	434	350	415	285	3,468
Rate per 100,000.....	9.7	12.3	11.0	10.4	11.0	11.1	10.6
Rape:							
Number of persons charged.....	820	347	190	202	273	157	1,969
Rate per 100,000.....	5.8	6.8	4.8	6.0	7.2	6.1	6.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged.....	25,652	6,506	1,751	1,217	527	261	35,934
Rate per 100,000.....	180.1	127.6	44.3	36.0	13.9	10.9	108.8
Sex offenses (except rape and pros- titution):							
Number of persons charged.....	3,725	1,731	994	897	653	335	8,235
Rate per 100,000.....	26.2	33.9	22.6	26.6	17.3	13.0	24.9
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	1,704	537	153	116	59	52	2,621
Rate per 100,000.....	12.6	10.5	3.9	3.4	1.6	2.0	7.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged.....	2,816	1,047	782	523	475	313	5,956
Rate per 100,000.....	19.8	20.5	19.8	15.5	12.6	12.1	18.0
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged.....	8,711	4,495	1,400	1,861	1,374	644	18,404
Rate per 100,000.....	61.2	92.6	35.7	55.1	36.4	25.0	56.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	6,137	5,563	3,203	3,068	2,396	1,552	22,919
Rate per 100,000.....	43.1	135.2	81.1	90.8	63.4	60.2	69.9
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged.....	7,416	5,046	3,789	3,889	4,924	3,809	28,873
Rate per 100,000.....	52.1	90.0	95.9	115.1	130.3	147.7	87.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 23 cities over 250,000; population, 14,240,400	Group II 36 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,098,915	Group III 59 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,949,298	Group IV 97 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,377,970	Group V 244 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,778,574	Group VI 439 cities under 10,000; population, 2,578,575	Total, 898 cities; total popula- tion, 33,023,732
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	7853,339	305,402	150,792	99,704	103,053	65,306	11,577,596
Rate per 100,000.....	7,229.5	6,509.7	3,818.2	2,983.7	2,791.0	2,567.5	5,266.1
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged.....	83,148	26,651	14,600	10,689	14,174	8,003	157,274
Rate per 100,000.....	583.9	522.7	369.0	318.4	375.1	310.4	476.2
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged.....	226,595	104,900	59,485	55,515	54,261	32,853	533,609
Rate per 100,000.....	1,591.2	2,037.3	1,506.2	1,643.4	1,436.0	1,274.1	1,615.8
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged.....	39,089	17,063	7,930	5,249	4,525	2,393	76,249
Rate per 100,000.....	274.5	334.6	200.8	155.4	119.8	92.8	230.9
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged.....	21,816	8,882	5,176	3,370	2,419	1,103	40,766
Rate per 100,000.....	153.2	135.0	131.1	99.8	64.0	42.8	123.4
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged.....	105,769	37,366	22,073	20,173	13,172	7,994	208,547
Rate per 100,000.....	742.7	732.8	558.9	597.2	350.4	310.0	625.8

¹⁻¹³ The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1.....	243	3,753,674	6.....	897	32,780,232	10.....	239	3,692,274
2.....	897	32,908,832	7.....	20	11,808,600	11.....	434	2,543,545
3.....	35	4,941,915	8.....	33	4,627,544	12.....	881	29,957,831
4.....	897	32,866,732	9.....	96	3,341,570	13.....	897	33,003,932
5.....	35	4,855,415						

In table 14-A there is presented information regarding the number of persons made available for prosecution for committing the following types of offenses: Violation of road and driving laws, parking violations, and other traffic and motor vehicle laws. The compilation is based on reports of a smaller number of police departments than is indicated in table 14. The figures in table 14-A have been limited to those instances in which it appeared that the data for the above three classes had been properly compiled. In the reports which were excluded it appeared probable that the information had not been grouped in accordance with the procedure outlined. The nature of the violations which should be included in each of the classes included in table 14-A is as follows:

Violation of road and driving laws includes violations of the regulations with respect to the proper handling of a vehicle in order to prevent accidents. Examples are failure to obey traffic signal, improper speed, reckless driving, and operating with unsafe equipment.

Parking violations include all types of violations of parking regulations.

Other traffic and motor vehicle laws include violations not provided for in separate offense classes. Examples of cases to be listed

here are failure to secure proper license for car or for driving, leaving scene of accident, lack of title, and obscured or defective markers.

TABLE 14-A.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 18 cities over 250,000 population, 11,043,500	Group II 21 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 3,156,010	Group III 51 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,372,369	Group IV 91 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,178,070	Group V 224 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,436,941	Group VI 426 cities under 10,000; population, 2,462,366	Total, 531 cities; total population, 26,679,196
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	236,145	48,710	31,741	17,813	36,104	25,236	395,749
Rate per 100,000.....	2,138.3	1,543.4	941.2	560.5	1,050.5	1,012.5	1,483.4
Parking violations:							
Number of persons charged.....	448,561	164,485	75,778	56,281	43,532	15,235	803,872
Rate per 100,000.....	4,061.8	5,211.8	2,247.1	1,770.9	1,266.6	611.3	3,013.1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	85,581	33,627	14,683	13,063	16,445	22,104	186,108
Rate per 100,000.....	774.9	1,065.5	433.4	429.9	478.5	886.9	697.6

Persons Released (Not Held for Prosecution), 1935.

The annual reports of persons arrested received from police departments throughout the United States include information concerning persons taken into custody who were later released with no formal charge having been placed against them. Data of this nature are presented in tables 15 and 15-A. The compilations are based on the reports received from 472 cities with a combined population of 13,798,293. The number of cities represented is smaller than in table 14 because some of the reports did not include data concerning persons released. In some instances the reports definitely indicated that information of this type was not available, and in other cases the entries relative to persons released were limited to so few offense classes that it was assumed the figures were incomplete, and the reports were not employed in this tabulation.

With reference to the classification "suspicion", it should be noted that if a person was taken into custody because it was suspected that he had been involved in the commission of a specific offense, his arrest and subsequent release without being held for prosecution should be listed opposite the offense class involved. Entries in table 15 opposite "suspicion" should be limited to instances in which persons were taken into custody because of circumstances which caused the police to believe that they had been involved in criminal activities of some nature, although they were not taken into custody in connection with any specific offense. From an examination of the reports received it appears probable that in some instances the entries have been placed opposite "suspicion" when they would have been more properly listed opposite some other offense class, in accordance with the foregoing explanation.

In table 15 data regarding violators of all types of traffic and motor vehicle laws (except driving while intoxicated) have been included in the class entitled "traffic and motor vehicle laws." In table 15-A

there is presented a tabulation which contains subdivisions in accordance with the nature of the violations concerned.

The data presented in table 15 include instances in which persons were taken into custody and released by the police either because it was established that they were innocent of any wrong-doing, or because the police were unable to obtain sufficient evidence upon which to base criminal charges. In addition, the tabulation includes instances in which juveniles were arrested and subsequently released without being held for prosecution, even though it had been definitely established that they had committed certain offenses, because the complaining witnesses refused to proceed against them. There will, therefore, be included instances in which juvenile offenders were released to the custody of their parents without formal charges having been placed against them. Likewise, the compilation includes individuals who were taken into custody and released with a reprimand or on the "golden-rule" principle, as is sometimes done in the case of violators of traffic and motor vehicle regulations. Persons summoned, notified, or cited to appear in court or at a police traffic bureau because of alleged violations, who failed to appear in response thereto, and who were not subsequently arrested, are also represented in table 15.

TABLE 15.—Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 9 cities over 250,000; population, 4,695,360	Group II 16 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,238,800	Group III 28 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,888,168	Group IV 41 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,390,400	Group V 136 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,150,857	Group VI 242 cities under 10,000; population, 1,436,768	Total, 472 cities; total population, 13,798,293
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released.....	79	21	35	10	4	9	158
Rate per 100,000.....	1.7	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.1
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons released.....	158	13	32	7	16	30	256
Rate per 100,000.....	3.4	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.7	2.1	1.9
Robbery:							
Number of persons released.....	395	147	139	17	85	80	863
Rate per 100,000.....	8.4	6.6	7.4	1.2	4.0	5.6	6.3
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons released.....	827	112	78	23	45	52	1,137
Rate per 100,000.....	17.6	5.0	4.1	1.7	2.1	3.6	8.2
Other assaults:							
Number of persons released.....	3,112	254	264	171	272	240	4,313
Rate per 100,000.....	66.3	11.3	14.0	12.3	12.6	16.7	31.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons released.....	639	337	358	100	552	501	2,287
Rate per 100,000.....	13.6	15.1	19.0	7.2	25.7	30.9	16.6
Larceny—steft:							
Number of persons released.....	2,840	564	898	313	899	717	6,231
Rate per 100,000.....	60.6	25.2	47.6	22.5	41.8	49.8	45.2
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released.....	417	158	161	46	218	120	1,120
Rate per 100,000.....	8.9	7.1	8.5	3.3	10.1	8.3	8.1
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons released.....	202	34	59	14	43	40	392
Rate per 100,000.....	4.3	1.5	3.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 9 cities over 250,000; population, 4,690,300	Group II 16 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,436,500	Group III 28 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,868,168	Group IV 41 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,390,400	Group V 166 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,150,857	Group VI 242 cities under 10,000; population, 1,431,768	Total, 473 cities; total population, 13,778,293
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released.....	156	58	54	19	53	46	386
Rate per 100,000.....	3.3	2.6	2.9	1.4	2.5	3.2	2.8
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released.....	153	45	63	27	31	37	356
Rate per 100,000.....	3.3	2.0	3.3	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.6
Rape:							
Number of persons released.....	147	22	12	12	23	18	234
Rate per 100,000.....	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons released.....	7,984	114	288	62	44	48	8,540
Rate per 100,000.....	170.2	5.1	15.3	4.5	2.0	3.3	61.9
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons released.....	152	27	73	36	43	59	390
Rate per 100,000.....	3.2	1.2	3.9	2.6	2.0	4.1	2.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released.....	45	7	30	32	10	12	136
Rate per 100,000.....	1.0	0.3	1.6	2.3	0.5	0.8	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons released.....	214	42	49	26	54	27	412
Rate per 100,000.....	4.6	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.9	3.0
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons released.....	82	40	75	20	141	185	562
Rate per 100,000.....	1.7	1.8	4.0	2.1	6.6	13.5	4.1
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released.....	1,948	114	151	60	107	78	2,458
Rate per 100,000.....	41.5	5.1	8.0	4.3	5.0	5.4	17.8
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons released.....	250	73	149	100	107	123	802
Rate per 100,000.....	5.3	3.3	7.9	7.2	5.0	8.5	5.8
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released.....	187,080	97,296	24,342	20,310	25,980	24,458	279,466
Rate per 100,000.....	3,191.4	4,345.9	1,339.0	1,460.7	1,229.3	1,732.0	2,388.3
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons released.....	2,433	684	725	400	1,058	1,058	6,358
Rate per 100,000.....	51.9	30.6	38.4	28.8	49.2	73.5	46.1
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons released.....	25,698	6,254	3,559	3,567	4,611	3,622	47,311
Rate per 100,000.....	584.7	279.3	188.5	256.5	214.4	251.6	350.4
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons released.....	3,497	2,056	578	1,546	2,066	3,369	13,112
Rate per 100,000.....	74.6	91.8	30.6	111.2	96.1	234.0	93.0
Gambling:							
Number of persons released.....	13,135	169	249	153	143	81	13,630
Rate per 100,000.....	280.0	7.5	13.2	11.0	6.6	5.6	101.0
Suspicion:							
Number of persons released.....	64,724	4,810	11,805	3,637	5,328	2,460	92,764
Rate per 100,000.....	1,380.0	214.8	625.2	261.6	247.7	170.9	673.3
All other offenses:							
Number of persons released.....	7,508	4,788	2,845	1,551	2,772	1,255	20,719
Rate per 100,000.....	160.1	230.0	150.7	111.6	130.1	87.2	151.9

1-11 The number of persons released and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1.....	7	2,728,600	5.....	463	11,701,242	9.....	471	13,641,293
2.....	27	1,817,898	6.....	8	4,394,700	10.....	135	2,131,057
3.....	134	2,113,457	7.....	471	13,802,663	11.....	471	13,778,293
4.....	238	1,412,117	8.....	15	2,081,800			

As previously indicated, some of the reports listed all types of violators of traffic laws (except driving while intoxicated) in a single figure. In table 15-A there are presented data for three types of violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws based on reports which were apparently correctly prepared in that respect. The nature of the violations included in each class is the same as indicated in the comment preceding table 14-A.

TABLE 15-A.—Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 7 cities over 250,000; population, 2,728,000	Group II 15 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,666,000	Group III 27 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,517,568	Group IV 41 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,390,400	Group V 130 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,084,157	Group VI 226 cities under 10,000; population, 1,366,542	Total, 456 cities total population, 11,483,567
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons released.....	14,728	12,115	2,070	5,940	3,128	3,245	41,226
Rate per 100,000.....	539.8	586.4	113.9	427.2	153.8	232.0	360.5
Parking violations:							
Number of persons released.....	71,328	92,866	20,015	12,382	19,940	14,280	230,811
Rate per 100,000.....	2,614.1	4,495.0	1,101.0	890.5	980.3	1,021.1	2,018.4
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released.....	1,024	1,143	2,257	1,988	2,747	4,052	13,211
Rate per 100,000.....	37.5	55.3	124.2	143.0	135.0	289.7	115.5

Percentage of Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1933-35.

In the presentation of data based on annual police reports submitted to the FBI it has been felt desirable for comparative purposes to indicate the percentage of clearances during last year as compared with those for prior years. Accordingly, there is presented in table 16 the percentage of offenses cleared during the last 3 years. The tabulation is based on reports received from police departments of 35 cities, each having a population of more than 100,000. The data presented include all offenses cleared during the year for which the reports were submitted regardless of when the offenses were committed.

An examination of the compilation shows that during 1935, as compared with 1934, there occurred an increase in the percentage of clearances for all offenses indicated except manslaughter by negligence, rape, and aggravated assault. It is significant to note that the percentages for 1934 for all offenses are higher than in 1933. The lowest percentage of clearances for murder (77.3) occurred in 1933 with a steady increase for each of the following years, the percentage in 1935 being 82.3. For offenses against property the percentage of clearances shows a steady increase from 1933 to 1935. Most significant of these changes is the increase in robbery from 29.3 percent in 1933 to 47.8 percent in 1935.

TABLE 16.—Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1933-35

[35 cities over 100,000, total population 13,970,105, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
1933.....	77.3	70.4	73.9	29.3	54.4	22.1	121.8	112.6
1934.....	79.2	78.7	78.8	35.8	59.4	29.3	125.5	113.7
1935.....	82.3	67.9	68.0	47.8	58.2	33.5	125.9	115.8

¹ The data for larceny—*theft* are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 13,556,905.² The data for auto theft are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 9,987,405.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

The fingerprint files of the FBI contain a large amount of valuable information concerning the personal characteristics and history of the individuals represented. During the first quarter of 1936, 106,594 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, were examined for the purpose of obtaining data relative to the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons concerned. This tabulation was limited to records reflecting arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, records representing arrests for Federal violations and those representing commitments to any type of penal institution were excluded from this compilation.

The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate offenses.

During the first quarter of 1936 there were 1,434 persons arrested and charged with criminal homicide. In addition, the following serious offenses were among those charged: Robbery, 3,621; assault, 6,053; burglary, 8,184; larceny (and related offenses), 20,831; forgery and counterfeiting, 1,634; rape, 1,035; violation of narcotic drug laws, 980; unlawful possession of deadly weapons, 1,439; driving while intoxicated, 3,720; gambling, 1,611.

Females were represented by 7,783 (7.3 percent) of the arrest records examined. Among the charges placed against females were: Larceny, 1,165; prostitution and commercialized vice, 781; drunkenness, 675; vagrancy, 642; assault, 530; disorderly conduct, 438; violation of liquor laws, 376. In addition, 124 females were charged with criminal homicide and 146 with robbery.

TABLE 17.—Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1936

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	1,434	1,310	124	1.3	1.3	1.6
Robbery.....	3,621	3,475	146	3.4	3.5	1.9
Assault.....	6,053	5,523	530	5.7	5.6	6.8
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	8,184	8,041	143	7.7	8.1	1.8
Larceny— theft.....	14,131	12,966	1,165	13.3	13.1	15.0
Auto theft.....	2,456	2,438	48	2.3	2.5	.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3,342	3,170	172	3.1	3.2	2.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	872	784	88	.8	.8	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,634	1,520	114	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rape.....	1,035	1,035	—	1.0	1.1	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1,181	400	781	1.1	.4	10.0
Other sex offenses.....	1,278	1,056	222	1.2	1.1	2.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	980	802	178	.9	.8	2.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1,439	1,384	55	1.4	1.4	.7
Offenses against family and children.....	1,260	1,222	38	1.2	1.2	.5
Liquor laws.....	2,687	2,311	376	2.5	2.4	4.8
Driving while intoxicated.....	3,720	3,627	93	3.5	3.1	1.2
Road and driving laws.....	572	567	5	.5	.6	.1
Parking violations.....	2	2	—	(1)	(1)	—
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1,027	1,010	17	1.0	1.0	.2
Disorderly conduct.....	3,831	3,393	438	3.6	3.4	5.6
Drunkenness.....	12,985	12,280	675	12.2	12.4	8.7
Vagrancy.....	9,617	8,975	642	9.0	9.1	8.2
Gambling.....	1,611	1,516	95	1.5	1.5	1.2
Suspicion.....	14,181	13,040	1,141	13.3	13.2	14.7
Not stated.....	1,361	1,248	113	1.3	1.3	1.5
All other offenses.....	6,100	5,716	384	5.7	5.8	4.9
Total.....	106,594	98,811	7,783	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Examination of the ages of the persons arrested reveals a rapid increase from age 15 to age 19, the figures being as follows:

Age:	Number arrested
15.....	619
16.....	1,813
17.....	2,850
18.....	4,204
19.....	4,552

For ages from 20 to 24, the number arrested for a single age group varies from 4,100 to 5,028. The age groups in which arrests occurred most frequently were as follows:

Age:	Number arrested
22.....	5,028
21.....	4,921
23.....	4,781
19.....	4,552

It will be observed that there were more arrests for age 22 than for any other single age group. This is contrary to the figures for 1932-35, during which period 19-year-olds outnumbered those of other

ages. It may be of some significance, however, that the shift in the frequency of arrests to ages 21-23 was evidenced in the figures for the last half of 1935.

The compilation disclosed that 18,757 (17.6 percent) of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old; 19,091 (17.9 percent) were between the ages of 21 and 24; making a total of 37,848 (35.5 percent)

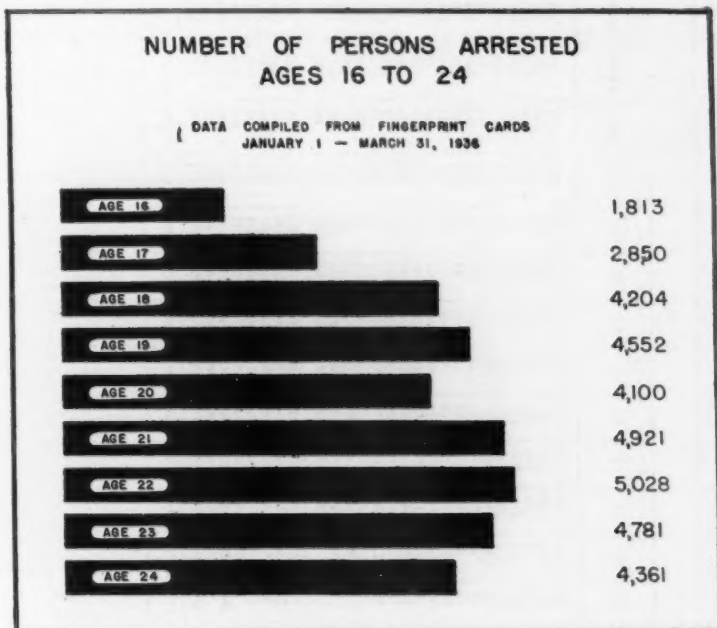


FIGURE 4.

less than 25 years old. In addition, there were 18,816 (17.7 percent) arrests of persons between the ages of 25 and 29. This makes a total of 56,664 (53.2 percent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received in the F B I, it should be observed that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals). Data for ages 16 to 24 are shown in figure 4.

TABLE 18.—Arrests by age groups Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936

[illegible]

Youthful individuals were most frequently charged with the following offenses against property: Robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Whereas persons under 25 years of age constituted 35.5 percent of the total arrested, they numbered 44.6 percent of those charged with larceny, 56.3 percent of those charged with robbery, 58.7 percent of those charged with burglary, and 70.7 percent of those charged with auto theft.

TABLE 19.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percent age under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide.....	1,434	143	386	10.0	26.9
Robbery.....	3,621	1,018	2,639	28.1	56.3
Assault.....	6,053	650	1,657	10.7	27.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	8,184	3,095	4,806	37.8	58.7
Larceny— theft.....	14,131	3,736	6,308	26.4	44.6
Auto theft.....	2,486	1,187	1,757	47.7	70.7
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3,342	196	667	5.9	20.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	872	145	273	16.6	31.3
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,634	261	547	16.0	33.5
Rape.....	1,035	262	498	25.3	48.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1,181	89	430	7.5	35.6
Other sex offenses.....	1,278	196	435	15.3	34.0
Narcotic drug laws.....	980	48	170	4.9	17.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing etc.....	1,439	243	529	16.9	36.8
Offenses against family and children.....	1,280	56	213	4.4	16.9
Liquor laws.....	2,687	183	509	6.8	18.9
Driving while intoxicated.....	3,720	153	627	4.1	16.9
Road and driving laws.....	572	85	245	14.9	42.8
Parking violations.....	2	1	2	50.0	100.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1,027	174	439	16.9	42.7
Disorderly conduct.....	3,831	550	1,262	14.4	32.9
Drunkenness.....	12,955	683	2,134	5.3	16.5
Vagrancy.....	9,617	1,319	3,290	13.7	34.2
Gambling.....	1,611	111	332	6.9	20.6
Suspicion.....	14,181	2,548	5,341	18.0	37.7
Not stated.....	1,361	208	450	15.3	33.1
All other offenses.....	6,100	1,417	2,512	23.2	41.2
Total.....	106,594	18,787	37,848	17.6	35.5

More than 40 percent (42,991) of the persons arrested already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. In addition, there were 2,153 records bearing notations indicating previous criminal histories of the persons concerned although the fingerprints had not previously been filed in the Bureau. This makes a total of 45,144 records containing information regarding the prior criminal activities of the persons arrested. The records disclosed that 32,304 (71.6 percent) of them had previously been convicted of one or more offenses. This number constitutes 30.3 percent of the total of 106,594 arrest records examined.

Many of the persons have been previously convicted of major violations, as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide.....	299
Robbery.....	1,544
Assault.....	1,702
Burglary.....	4,150
Larceny (and related offenses).....	8,595
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,105
Rape.....	207
Narcotic drug laws.....	691
Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	450
Driving while intoxicated.....	482
Total.....	19,225

It is of interest to note that 132 of the persons whose records showed convictions for criminal homicide were charged during the first quarter with the following violations:

Criminal homicide.....	10
Robbery.....	11
Assault.....	34
Burglary.....	14
Larceny (and related offenses).....	45
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3
Rape.....	2
Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	11
Driving while intoxicated.....	2
Total.....	132

As heretofore indicated, the records showed that 32,304 of the persons arrested had been previously convicted. The records of those persons showed a total of 89,780 prior convictions, an average of almost 3 per individual; 42,240 of the convictions were for major violations, and 47,540 for less serious infractions of the criminal laws.

TABLE 20.—Number with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1—Mar. 31, 1936

Offense charged	Total	Previous fingerprint record	Offense charged	Total	Previous fingerprint record
Criminal homicide.....	1,434	350	Offenses against family and children.....	1,260	349
Robbery.....	3,621	1,784	Liquor laws.....	2,687	828
Assault.....	6,053	2,065	Driving while intoxicated.....	3,720	820
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	8,184	3,305	Road and driving laws.....	572	165
Larceny— theft.....	14,131	5,554	Parking violations.....	2	
Auto theft.....	2,486	930	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1,027	314
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3,342	1,470	Disorderly conduct.....	3,831	1,514
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	872	267	Drunkenness.....	12,955	5,866
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,634	730	Vagrancy.....	9,617	5,258
Rape.....	1,035	258	Gambling.....	1,611	424
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1,181	448	Suspicion.....	14,181	5,920
Other sex offenses.....	1,278	335	Not stated.....	1,361	563
Narcotic drug laws.....	980	658	All other offenses.....	6,100	2,314
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1,439	482	Total.....	108,594	42,991

TABLE 21.—Percentage with previous fingerprint records arrests, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	67.1	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	33.5
Vagrancy.....	54.7	Liquor laws.....	30.8
Robbery.....	49.3	Stolen property; buying, receiving, pos-	
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	45.9	sessing.....	30.6
Drunkenness.....	45.3	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	30.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	44.0	Road and driving laws.....	28.8
Suspicion.....	41.7	Offenses against family and children.....	27.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	40.4	Gambling.....	26.3
Disorderly conduct.....	39.5	Other sex offenses.....	26.2
Larceny— theft.....	39.3	Rape.....	24.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	37.9	Criminal homicide.....	24.4
All other offenses.....	37.9	Driving while intoxicated.....	22.0
Auto theft.....	37.4	Parking violations ¹	0
Assault.....	34.1		

¹ Only 2 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 22.—Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, Jan. 1—Mar. 31, 1936

Most serious offense of which previously convicted														
Offense charged at time of current arrest	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercial vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide.....	10	20	21	33	44	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	7
Robbery.....	11	191	61	224	263	93	10	11	24	1	13	14	15	18
Assault.....	34	80	248	148	228	122	28	9	30	21	16	23	21	45
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	14	127	92	841	626	118	38	17	78	13	15	15	16	33
Larceny— theft.....	36	178	189	619	1,446	166	116	35	138	29	47	35	87	42
Auto theft.....	2	42	24	104	161	85	18	3	23	2	4	2	3	7
Embezzlement and fraud.....	7	35	28	61	180	33	203	5	132	7	7	10	9	6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	8	8	8	36	56	9	2	2	3	4	4	2	1	5
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3	27	13	51	103	24	66	1	132	3	3	3	5	3
Rape.....	2	9	25	16	36	4	4	3	7	4	91	1	11	3
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	5	7	9	11	6	33	4	6	7	4	12	32	6	9
Narcotic drug laws.....	1	15	14	45	67	2	9	1	15	3	12	6	207	6
Weapons carrying, possessing, etc.....	11	19	27	60	70	8	4	2	8	4	6	4	4	22
Offenses against family and children.....	1	5	25	14	28	1	9	4	4	3	4	7	2	11
Liquor laws.....	3	19	40	34	67	12	7	4	14	3	6	8	4	7
Driving while intoxicated.....	2	14	25	28	70	11	16	1	11	1	7	9	4	1
Road and driving laws.....	5	5	6	11	23	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other laws.....	7	7	23	11	54	9	4	8	8	4	4	2	2	1
Disorderly conduct.....	1	37	80	101	164	30	20	4	27	17	22	15	15	16
Drunkennes.....	8	128	242	307	603	64	94	14	77	13	25	25	44	45
Vagrancy.....	17	174	152	433	706	119	90	21	100	15	40	40	50	50
Gambling.....	4	13	15	16	34	7	3	4	8	1	2	2	4	6
Suspicion.....	53	248	175	595	832	173	147	25	162	29	51	39	82	61
Not stated.....	7	28	20	62	77	17	21	2	28	3	8	2	6	7
All other offenses.....	28	99	129	270	307	73	42	8	45	16	12	25	21	33
Total.....	299	1,544	1,702	4,150	6,320	1,115	975	175	1,105	207	398	355	691	450

Most serious offense of which previously convicted

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving laws	Parking	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunk-ness	Vagran-cy	Gam-bling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide.....														250
Robbery.....	4	24	7	2			17	14	6	3	1	2	16	1,289
Assault.....	15	46	7	7			55	39	69		12	5	56	1,539
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	13	78	20	10			141	103	50	24	6	8	71	2,621
Larceny—breaking.....	24	131	15	8			73	111	81	13	13	16	147	2,621
Auto theft.....	7	35	37	12			133	245	242	27	21	22	227	4,313
Auto theft—breaking.....	2	10	12	2			22	29	21	5	7	6	46	976
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing.....	2	10	12	2			26	9	7	1	2	2	16	205
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5	12	8	1			1	6					28	563
Rape.....	3	10	4	1			13	20	10	1	3	4	15	101
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	2	12	1	1			28	9	5	4	1	3	15	101
Other sex offenses.....	4	12	1	1			16	20	17	3	3	2	7	290
Narcotic drug laws.....	1	11	2				18	6	23	10	1	1	12	232
Disorderly conduct, etc.....	1	11	4				15	20	13	3	1	2	12	232
Offenses against family and children.....	26	11	6	3			34	21	4	10	6	2	23	371
Liquor laws.....	6	169	7	2			23	31	14	10	2	1	15	215
Driving while intoxicated.....	6	68	89	19			21	112	20	7	4	1	12	549
Road and driving laws.....	9	9	4	10			7	10	2		1	7	21	587
Parking violations.....													10	117
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1	17	12	11			15	15	8			4	14	205
Disorderly conduct.....	1	15	13	11			13	17	15	15	1	1	14	179
Disorderly conduct.....	1	15	13	11			13	17	15	15	1	1	14	179
Vagrancy.....	13	180	120	29			163	2,046	272	26	21	10	218	3,579
Gambling.....	2	59	3	1			9	10	11	58	3	1	13	200
Suspicion.....	26	149	25	28			152	329	385	43	25	19	244	4,123
Not stated.....	1	26	4	3			14	31	13	1	2	4	33	423
All other offenses.....	24	76	24	12			81	129	89	11	96		193	1,861
Total.....	245	1,392	452	180			1,436	4,014	2,368	313	162	231	1,701	32,304

TABLE 23.—Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936

Offense charged	Number of records showing 1 or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide.....	250	284	244	528
Robbery.....	1,289	1,944	1,124	3,068
Assault.....	1,539	1,787	1,625	3,412
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	2,621	4,300	2,298	6,568
Larceny— theft.....	4,313	8,039	5,914	13,953
Auto theft.....	662	941	461	1,402
Embezzlement and fraud.....	978	1,604	902	2,501
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	205	286	294	580
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	563	1,013	381	1,394
Rape.....	191	213	173	386
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	299	394	306	700
Other sex offenses.....	232	300	327	627
Narcotic drug laws.....	534	1,508	610	2,118
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	375	514	329	843
Offenses against family and children.....	215	209	180	398
Liquor laws.....	549	400	669	1,069
Driving while intoxicated.....	587	331	779	1,110
Road and driving laws.....	117	80	111	191
Parking violations.....				0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	236	223	258	481
Disorderly conduct.....	1,124	1,087	2,020	3,107
Drunkenness.....	4,840	3,550	13,067	16,617
Vagrancy.....	3,879	4,349	7,341	11,680
Gambling.....	269	267	219	486
Suspicion.....	4,153	5,658	5,016	10,674
Not stated.....	423	621	432	1,053
All other offenses.....	1,861	2,338	2,481	4,819
Total.....	32,304	42,240	47,540	80,780

Whites were represented by 78,093 of the records examined and Negroes by 23,745. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 536; Chinese, 271; Japanese, 48; Mexican, 3,196; all other 705.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were, according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 295 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first quarter of 1936, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 103, and for foreign-born whites 48. Figures for individual types of violations may be found in the following tabulation. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

TABLE 24.—Distribution of arrests according to race, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1936

Offense charged	Race							Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide.....	871	503	8	1	2	42	7	1,434
Robbery.....	2,526	947	12	—	—	91	45	3,621
Assault.....	5,376	2,368	40	10	4	188	67	8,053
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	5,964	1,948	33	3	—	204	32	8,184
Larceny— theft.....	9,541	4,013	80	4	5	459	69	14,131
Auto theft.....	2,109	294	12	1	—	63	7	2,486
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2,928	329	12	1	1	58	13	3,342
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	610	238	1	1	1	17	4	872
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,463	139	7	2	—	17	6	1,634
Rape.....	753	211	5	2	1	48	15	1,035
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	906	252	3	1	—	12	7	1,181
Other sex offenses.....	1,048	205	4	—	—	14	7	1,278
Narcotic drug laws.....	588	94	4	180	3	84	27	980
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	809	551	1	6	2	40	30	1,439
Offenses against family and children.....	1,050	170	6	1	—	29	4	1,260
Liquor laws.....	1,580	1,077	6	—	—	22	2	2,667
Driving while intoxicated.....	3,296	207	38	—	10	224	15	3,730
Roads and driving laws.....	410	127	2	—	—	25	8	572
Parking violations.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Disorderly conduct.....	758	214	5	—	3	42	5	1,027
Drunkenness.....	2,702	940	19	—	1	139	30	3,831
Vagrancy.....	10,585	1,672	128	2	6	533	29	12,955
Gambling.....	7,625	1,463	48	8	3	343	107	9,617
Suspicion.....	832	691	1	42	1	13	31	1,611
Not stated.....	10,110	3,631	54	6	1	302	77	14,181
All other offenses.....	1,051	244	9	—	—	49	8	1,361
	4,671	1,196	28	—	4	138	63	6,100
Total.....	78,063	23,745	536	271	48	3,196	705	106,594

TABLE 25.—Number of arrests of Negroes and whites in proportion to the number of each in the general population of the country, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1936

[Rate per 100,000 of population, excluding those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide.....	1.1	0.9	6.3
Robbery.....	3.4	1.0	11.8
Assault.....	4.0	4.9	29.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	8.4	1.9	24.2
Larceny— theft.....	13.3	4.6	49.9
Auto theft.....	3.0	.3	3.7
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3.8	1.8	4.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	.7	1.0	3.0
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	2.0	.8	1.7
Rape.....	1.0	.6	2.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1.3	.6	3.1
Other sex offenses.....	1.2	1.2	2.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	.8	.3	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1.0	.9	6.9
Offenses against family and children.....	1.3	1.2	2.1
Liquor laws.....	1.9	2.4	13.4
Driving while intoxicated.....	4.1	1.6	2.6
Road and driving laws.....	.6	.2	1.6
Parking violations.....	(1)	—	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1.0	.4	2.7
Disorderly conduct.....	3.7	2.1	11.7
Drunkenness.....	14.4	6.6	20.8
Vagrancy.....	9.5	3.4	18.4
Gambling.....	1.0	.9	8.6
Suspicion.....	13.3	4.7	45.2
Not stated.....	1.4	.5	3.0
All other offenses.....	6.2	3.3	14.9
Total.....	103.4	48.1	295.4

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 per 100,000.

TABLE 26.—Number of native whites, number of foreign-born whites, and number of Negroes arrested and fingerprinted by age groups, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1936

Age	Number arrested			Number of arrests per 100,000 of the general population of the United States		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15.....	412	2	164	20.8	5.2	88.2
16.....	1,239	21	462	61.3	41.1	179.3
17.....	1,936	39	724	99.3	59.8	295.5
18.....	2,822	42	968	143.4	32.4	367.1
19.....	3,130	51	1,000	167.5	36.8	419.7
20.....	2,743	50	934	151.1	46.8	361.2
21.....	3,192	66	1,096	174.3	56.6	480.1
22.....	3,200	80	1,186	179.6	62.0	475.6
23.....	3,061	93	1,158	178.9	64.5	493.8
24.....	2,728	94	1,134	163.9	56.8	487.8
25-29.....	11,740	538	4,740	155.4	52.7	442.3
30-34.....	8,961	646	3,272	130.6	51.8	378.5
35-39.....	7,775	927	2,893	118.7	56.8	324.7
40-44.....	5,004	1,030	1,538	90.9	60.8	226.6
45-49.....	3,372	978	1,002	70.9	62.5	159.0
Over 50.....	5,007	1,622	1,153	34.6	33.0	80.7
Total.....	66,322	6,279	23,464	103.0	48.0	291.8

TABLE 27.—Percentage distribution of arrests, by age, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1936

Age	Number arrested			Percent		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15 and under 21.....	12,282	205	4,272	18.5	3.3	18.2
21-24.....	12,181	333	4,574	18.4	5.3	19.5
25-29.....	11,740	538	4,740	17.7	8.6	20.2
30-34.....	8,961	646	3,272	13.5	10.3	14.0
35-39.....	7,775	927	2,893	11.7	14.7	12.3
40-44.....	5,004	1,030	1,538	7.5	16.4	6.6
45-49.....	3,372	978	1,002	5.1	15.6	4.3
50 and over.....	5,007	1,622	1,153	7.6	25.8	4.9
Total.....	66,322	6,279	23,464	100.0	100.0	100.0

At the end of March 1936 there were 5,800,815 fingerprint records and 6,928,321 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 3 months of 1936, more than 54 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 1,460 were identified through fingerprint records during the same period, and the interested law-enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives.

As of March 31, 1936, there were 9,624 police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

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